

Mechanics Advocate

A WEEKLY PAPER, DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE MECHANIC, AND THE ELEVATION OF LABOR.

JOHN TANNER,

Late Publisher of the Mechanic's Mirror,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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THE MECHANIC'S ADVOCATE.

A weekly paper, devoted to the interests of the Mechanic, Mutual Protection, and the Elevation of Labor.

JOHN TANNER, Editor.

THE MECHANIC'S ADVOCATE is published every Thursday morning, at No. 24 Commercial Building, corner Broadway and Hudson-st., at the low rate of ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM in advance.

It has now become imperative that the mechanic should have a weekly paper so that he can sit down on Saturday evening, and read the events of the week, the improvements in science, and also refresh his mind with the choice literature of the day. From every quarter, we have been solicited to do so; and the substance of every letter that we have received on the subject, has been, "The Mechanics ought to have a weekly paper of their own."

The MECHANIC'S ADVOCATE, will be printed in eight large pages suitable for binding. It will embrace under its separate departments the choicest selections from the best works, original articles from the pens of eminent Mechanics, lists of Inventions, and the most important and stirring news of the week in a correct and condensed form.

We have engaged many of the most distinguished Mechanics in the United States, as Contributors to our columns. It will be emphatically the Mechanic's Advocate and Fireside Companion. From repeated assurances we have no doubt that the Mechanics of our State and Country will give us a hearty and united support. We would therefore ask our friends to interest themselves in our behalf, and the elevation of their fellow craftsmen.

All communications must be addressed to JOHN TANNER, No. 24 Commercial Buildings, Albany.

TAKE NOTICE.—Tanner's Publication Office, has been removed from the Exchange, to No. 24 Commercial Buildings, where he will be happy to receive the calls of his Mechanic friends.

JOHN HARBISON General Traveling Agent.

FRANCIS MORROW, Travelling Agent.

Mr. A. G. Granger is our agent for Canandaigua.

Mr. Robert W. Knapp has consented to receive subscriptions in Lansingburgh and Waterford.

John Hartness is our agent at Massillon, Ohio.

EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS!!

MECHANIC'S ADVOCATE.

That Post-Office of any town in the Union, from which we shall receive the greatest number of subscribers for the MECHANIC'S ADVOCATE, during the year between January 1, 1847, and January 1, 1848 (the papers to be mailed to such Post-Office or to subscribers through it), shall be entitled to a continuance of the whole number of the subscriptions, gratuitously, for one year after the expiration of the year for which the subscriptions shall have been paid.

The paper will be continued on, either to the subscribers themselves, or the agents through whom we may receive the orders for quantities, and to whom the package or packages may be directed, or to both, if there should be both in the same town, as the cases may be.

As our Agents are now out, it will be well for our mechanic friends to give them a large list, as there is at least some extra inducement to subscribe, aside from the cheapness of the work.

A PORTRAIT.

BY E. J. EAMES.

All stainless in the holy white
Of her broad mantle, lo! the maiden cometh—
With form and face serenely bright,
Beautiful on the mountain top she roameth.
Through her clear dimpling cheek
The tenderest rose-color stealeth,
And her dewy, dreamy glance revealeth
Thoughts beautifully meek.
The soft gray of the tender dove
With melting radiance in those eyes she weareth,
And an Angel-mission from above
In tranquil beauty o'er the Earth she beareth.
Music most sweet and low
Forever on her soft lip lingers—
Forever in her snowy fingers
She bears an Olive bough.
Yes, loveliest of maids is she—
Ever discoursing in most pleasant numbers,
Of universal harmony;
Nor in her seraph ministry e'er slumbers.
So she moves on in grace,
Her feet, like His, "glad tidings" bring,
Of good will to each living thing—
Know ye her name? 'Tis PEACE!
New Hartford, 1847.

THE WILLOW, POPPY AND VIOLET.

A CHILD held in his hand, a slight, leafless bough. It was like a supple, green wand. But it had been newly cut from the parent stock, and life stirred in its little heart.

He sought out a sheltered spot, and planted it in the moist earth. Often did he visit it, and when the rains of summer were withheld, he watered it at the cool sunset.

The sap, which is the blood of plants, began to flow freely through its tender vessels. A tiny root, like a thread, crept downward, and around the head was a bursting forth of faint green leaves.

Seasons passed over it, and it became a tree. Its slender branches drooped downward to the earth. The cheering sun smiled upon them; the happy birds sang to them; but they drooped still.

"Tree, why art thou always so sad and drooping? Am not I kind unto thee?" But it answered not; only as it grew on, it drooped lower and lower; for it was a Weeping Willow.

The boy cast seed into the soft garden mould. When the time of flowers came, a strong, budding stalk stood there, with coarse, serrated leaves. Soon, a full red poppy came forth, glorying in its gaudy dress. At its feet grew a purple violet, which no hand had planted or cherished.

It lived lovingly with the mosses, and with the frail flowers of the grass, not counting itself more excellent than they.

"Large poppy, why dost thou spread out thy scarlet robe so widely, and drink up all the sunbeams from my lowly violet?"

But the flaunting flower replied not to him who planted it. It even seemed to open its rich mantle still more broadly, as though it would have stifled its humble neighbors. Yet nothing hindered the fragrance of the meek violet.

The little child was troubled, and at the hour of sleep he spake to his mother of the tree that continually wept, and of the plant that overshadowed its neighbor. So she took him on her knee, and spake so tenderly in his ear, that he remembered her words when he became a man.

"There are some, who, like the willow, are weepers, all their lives long, though they dwell in pleasant

places, and the fair skies shine upon them in love.— And there are others, who, like the poppy that thou reprovest, are proud at heart, and despise the humble, whom God regardeth.

"Be thou not like them, my gentle child; but keep ever in thy breast the sweet spirit of the lowly violet, that thou mayest come at last to that blessed place which pride cannot enter, and where the sound of weeping is unknown." [Mrs. Sigourney.]

THE INTEMPERATE.

A TRUE SKETCH.

Stopping at a town in Massachusetts, which I had formerly known, I thought to improve the few moments of preparing dinner and changing stages, by inquiring out those whom in youth I had seen start ahead of me in business, and whose virtues or errors had been pointed at as examples to be imitated, or beacons to be avoided, in my approaching turn to navigate the dangerous channels of manhood. It is a delightful thing occasionally to catch a glimpse adown the pathway of life, and see how have fared those whose startings we have witnessed, and whose course for a season we have known—to heave a sigh where errors have turned the traveler aside, or smile where virtue has been the pilot or the guide. I was shocked at the inroads which intemperance had made, and heard with inexpressible pain the story of misery and anguish that includes the suffering of hundreds for every instance of drunkenness. My informant knew the story of all, and of twenty for whom I made an inquiry, the prison, the alms-house, or the grave, had been the refuge of fifteen from intoxication. Let his story, told in a few minutes, of one for whom I made special inquiries, be read with the confidence that is deserved by entire truth, excepting only the name and the location.

Williams had started in life with active habits, a good constitution, and a devotion to business; and at his 22d year, found himself master of a merchant vessel. Attention and perseverance supplied the place of education, and if wealth did not flow in with a rapid tide, it came steadily, in a stream which appeared to promise a regular and a permanent supply. Marriage followed, and the happiness of life was increased by additions to the family; for here, where subsistence is so easily obtained, children are indeed a blessing.— Business prospered, and yonder neat and commodious house, with its grounds and out buildings, was purchased by Williams as a family residence. It was a cheerful sight to see him on the Sabbath, after his return from a voyage, approach the church with his amiable and exemplary wife and their flock of children. The hearty shake and the honest congratulation of his townsmen, on his arrival, told plainly the estimation in which he was held.

An interruption of commerce placed Williams for a short time out of employment, but could not impair his means of comfortable support—they were ample; but idleness increased habits of sociability, the fashion of exhibiting the bottle, and of leading in the hospitable participation of its contents, engendered an appetite for the intoxicating draught, and a mind not well cultivated yielded to the influences of idleness and improper companions.

Let it suffice, Williams lost the confidence of the merchants, lost the respect of the community, lost his property, lost the regard of his children, lost the last stay of all self-respect. He became a drunkard; a beastly attachment swallowed up the last dollar he had, and with it seemed to swallow up all shame. All was gone—all, but the love of his wife. It is much that will quench that flame in woman. She may weep, condemn, complain and even die; but not until then, will her love go out. His wife sustained the reverse like—like a woman. Necessitated to leave her house deep—

ly mortgaged, she gathered her numerous children into a single room at a distance; there she sustained them with a decency that showed her a mother, and there she maintained her lost husband with a fidelity that showed her a Christian. Years passed on, but brought no change except that regular decadence from bad to worse that marks the drunkard's course; and Williams was lost to society, to his family, to hope. Squalid poverty set its seal upon him, and the man whose spring of life was so full of promise, sunk away in the midst of his summer, undeserving a friend, and too low to boast of an enemy."

"And he is then dead," said I inquiringly.

"No, not dead,"—intemperance enjoyed the long sacrifice of a living victim.

In the spring of last year, an enterprising ship-owner of our town met Williams early in the morning sober. The circumstance attracted his attention. He spoke to him—the wretched man felt that even such a notice was worth something, and he paused.

"Why," said the merchant, "do you not work?"

"Why should I work? The earnings of a whole day, if given to me, would scarcely pay for the liquor which I should inevitably purchase between the place of payment and my house."

"But would not the duty you owe your wife and family dictate another course?"

"It did not keep me in another course when I had credit and a good name, and was master of a vessel."

"But you feel the evils of your course, and you hourly see the consequence to your excellent wife and children. Something is due to them."

"Every thing is due to them—but who will give me a vessel again—who will entrust a drunkard with his ship and cargo?"

"Nobody—neither friend nor enemy, but satisfy the former that you are worthy of the trust, and you may command confidence."

"There is not a man in town that will give me an hour's labor; I have tried it."

"But did you ever try it under a pledge not to become intoxicated?"

"I did, twice; but I violated the promise, and now it is useless to try again. There is not a man to aid me, or to help me aid myself."

"Still you should seek employment in any situation."

"I now seek it of you. Will you employ me in any capacity in your vessel that leaves the first of next week, if I promise not to drink intoxicating liquor?"

"I will. Go as a common hand; you will then be out of the way of temptation, for there is no liquor on board, and may God prosper you."

The voyage, in which every man on board was concerned, proved to be very prosperous.

This season he commanded a small vessel, and in one year more he will redeem from mortgage the house and land, and restore his wife and children to their home.

"This," said I, "is the triumph of reason."

"It is," said he, "but it is not all."

The family circle, made miserable by his errors, is restored to happiness. I may not repeat all that I have heard in that circle; but there was a joy in the hearts of the smitten wife and children, over the repentance of the wandering husband and father, that must have been heard in heaven—because, thither the wife sent her heartfelt thanks for the miracles that seemed to come in answer to her prayers.

A VALUABLE TABLE.

The following valuable table was calculated by J. M. Garnett, Esq., of Essex Co., Va., and first published in the Farmer's Register.

A box 24 inches by 16 inches square and 22 inches deep, will contain a barrel, or 10,852 cubic inches.

A box 24 inches by 16 inches square and 11 inches deep, will contain half a barrel, or 5,476 cubic inches.

A box 16 inches by 16 inches square and 8 inches deep, will contain one bushel, or 2,150,4 cubic inches.

A box 12 inches by 11 2 inches square and 8 inches deep, will contain half a bushel, or 8,075 cubic inches.

A box 8 inches by 8 4 inches square and 6 inches deep, will contain one peck, or 537,1 cubic inches.

A box 8 inches by 8 inches square and 4 2 inches deep, will contain one half peck, or 268,8 cubic inches.

A box 7 inches by 4 inches square and 4 8 inches deep, will contain half a gallon, or 131,4 cubic inches.

A box 4 inches by 4 inches square, and 4 2 inches deep, will contain one quart, or 67,2 cubic inches.

The measures come within a small fraction of a cubic inch, of being perfectly accurate, as near indeed as any measures of capacity have ever yet been made for common use; the difficulty of making them without absolute exactness has never yet been overcome.

§ Louis Philippe gets a salary of \$2,000,000 from the French nation, besides the annual income from his numerous estates.



HON. ZADOCK PRATT.—Concluded.

Of the cheap postage reform, Col. Pratt was one of the earliest advocates, moving a resolution to that effect, in 1838; and the information and statistics which he brought to bear upon the question, contributed in no small degree the ultimate success of the measure. He submitted a valuable report on the improvement of the public grounds at Washington, together with a beautiful design for a National Monument to Washington.—He proposed to aid the Washington Monument Society, who have now a fund exceeding \$50,000, by giving them the proceeds of the sales of certain vacant and unproductive lots in the city, which can never be needed for public use. He advocated with a hearty zeal the remission of the fine paid by the patriot JACKSON, and presented a table showing the overwhelming voice by which the people, through their legislative bodies, had demanded this act of justice to the Hero of New Orleans.

In both Congresses of which he was a member, Col. Pratt was an earnest advocate of, and introduced the bill for the establishment of a Branch Mint in New York, the commercial emporium of the country, where seven-tenths of the revenue are collected, and into which city a large portion of the importation of foreign coin is brought. We present (said he) the singular anomaly of a republican government forcing its citizens to be anti-American in coin—a greater portion of our specie circulation being in foreign money.

The fund which has arisen from the fees for patents issued at Washington, now amounts to nearly \$150,000. Col. Pratt introduced a resolution to provide for the publication and engraving of all the important inventions patented at Washington, for the purpose of having copies of those works distributed to every town throughout the country, for the information of the people.

Another resolution, of great practical importance, introduced by Col. Pratt, and adopted by Congress, was that which requires an inventory of the public property in the hands of the public agents, to be made out once in two years, and reported to Congress. The cost of the Custom-House establishment early attracted Col. Pratt's attention, and he caused to be prepared at the Treasury, a statement, exhibiting the amount of duties accruing upon merchandise, and duties upon tonnage, together with the cost of collection, so compiled as to represent the amounts and cost, by states and territories, for each year, from the foundation of the government to 1843. From the document thus prepared, it appears that the whole amount of revenue collected in the United States, from imports and tonnage, from 1789 to the 30th June, 1843, was nine hundred and forty-five millions, seven hundred and fifty-three thousand, two hundred and fifteen dollars; and that the cost of collecting this amount of revenue, was forty millions, four hundred and thirty-five thousand, six hundred and ninety-two dollars.

But the great measure to which Colonel Pratt directed his attention, and urged upon that of Congress, was the establishment of a Bureau of Statistics. In every

enlightened nation of modern times (said he) except ours, the government has given especial attention to this subject. England has her Board of Trade; France, her Bureau de Commerce; Austria, her Statistical Bureau; the States of the German Customs' League have committed the subject to persons every way competent to the charge; and the efforts of the Russian Government to collect statistical information from every part of that immense empire, are worthy of all praise. The United States seem to have been working their way in the dark, or at least with uncertain and partial lights, derived from isolated facts, or statements hastily gathered by incompetent men, or from erroneous or unauthentic sources. It was right to expect that so palpable a deficiency would attract the attention of the business portion of the National Legislature, and that measures would be taken to supply it. Col. Pratt, in January, 1844, moved the preparatory inquiry, through a select committee; and on the 8th March presented a luminous report in favor of the establishment of the Bureau, with a bill prescribing its organization, duties, &c. The report was accompanied by several elaborate statistical tables, illustrating the plan of the proposed bureau, and the mode of rendering efficient and servicable its operations. The public press throughout the Union was unanimous, and the community appeared to be equally so, in favor of the plan. The only step, however, which Col. Pratt could induce Congress to take, was to provide, by joint resolution, for the transfer of three clerks, and their employment upon this service, in connection with one of the bureaux of the Treasury Department. Insufficient as this half way measure is, it is gratifying to know that one step has been taken towards the accomplishment of this truly great national object. Even this small beginning, if competent men be placed in charge, will ere long furnish proof of the importance, economy, and great practical utility of the proposed measure. We hope to see the outline of Col. Pratt's plan filled up in every particular, and the bureau rendered every way competent to meet the great purposes of its establishment. It would, doubtless, be the means of saving millions to the country.

We regret that we have not room to follow out in detail the various important measures brought forward by Col Pratt while in Congress. To do so, and do justice to him, would require a volume. At the close of that Congress, Col. Pratt declined a re-election, in a very able address to his constituents, rendering a faithful account of his stewardship; and is now engaged

"In those matters of legislation relating to the country at large, in which I have borne a part, the practically useful, however I may have come short of it, has been my constant aim. And in estimating what was or would be practically useful, I have looked to the future as well as the present. I have thought that, in a country like ours, which may be said as yet hardly to have commenced its career, no legislation could be wise which did not look to the future, provide for its probable wants, take care of its apparent interests, and ward off its apparent dangers."

"Politically democratic, elected by democrats, and firmly believing that the principles and policy of the democratic party are in strict accordance with the nature of our institutions, and best calculated to secure our liberty and to promote our prosperity, the journals will show that, in the four years of my service, that policy

in the business of a banker at Prattsville. He is still in the prime of life, enjoying unbroken health, and full of mental and bodily vigor, and has every prospect of living to achieve much good, as he possesses both the power and the will, so to do. It may be said of him, that the great object of his life has been practical usefulness. He desired to leave the world something better than he found it. He has been eminently successful in all his enterprises—has preserved a character spotless for integrity and honor—and in relations of a neighbor and friend has no superior. As a citizen, he has done much for the public good, and as a sound, practical, unswerving democrat, have never been found wanting.

In selecting the founder of Prattsville as the subject of this memoir, we have been actuated by a desire to do merited honor to the noble and enterprising spirit, which marks the characteristic of the man, and to spread before the rising generation of our great and happy country, the benefits of his example. He stands out in bold relief, first making his fortune in active business, and then aiding in the councils of his country, and of him it was said, none more useful. History is said to be philosophy, teaching by example, and history after all is but the records of the deeds of men. The life of the hero, who has led conquering armies, may be written, and while every one may honor his bravery, not one in a million can hope to benefit from his example. The lives of statesmen, of poets, and philosophers, what are they, unless they show something practical to the world, something true and tangible, adapted to the feelings and pursuits of the masses? The life of one practical man, like FRANKLIN, or WHITNEY, SLATER, or FULTON, is worth more than all the Greek and Roman heroes that ever existed. These men became world-renowned, because they possessed, in an eminent degree, true energy, which, after all, is one of the chief elements of greatness. Their characters were self-formed—they rose from the masses, and as you follow them step by step, you see how they rose gradually to distinction; how the benefits they at last conferred on mankind grew up to perfection in the school of early trial, self-reliance, and never failing energy. We have the best of all authority for the saying, that, "Faith without Works is dead." If this be true in spiritual things, it is equally true in temporal. The world is full of visionaries, and accounts of visionary men; but how little is written of the useful, practical, energetic, common-sense man.

We regard the career of ZADOCK PRATT as in many respects a remarkable one, and therefore we have chosen him for the subject of this memoir. If it be asked, what has he done? we might almost be disposed to answer by asking, what has he not done that the young men of the country should emulate? If we look back to his youth, we see him toiling to aid his parents, then the faithful apprentice to a saddler, always diligent, trusty, and true. We see him as he approached manhood exhibiting the energy and perseverance which have marked his character through life. As the business man, we see with what sterling integrity, admirable judgment and sagacity, always successful, from little to much, his affairs were conducted; how he breasted himself to every emergency, relying upon his own resolute heart and never idle hand, and the blessing of God, who has promised to help those who help themselves. We have seen him toiling for a competence that he might do good, aiding others as he went along. We have seen with what courage he could endure the severest labors and exposures, even sleeping upon the snow, in pursuit of objects which he deemed essential to his prosperity and future usefulness. Conceiving the plan of establishing a great tannery, we see him plunging into the deep forests on the Catskill, and choosing with admirable judgment a location for his works, which is unrivalled, and can never again be equalled. This great establishment, under his auspices and persevering energy, we have seen grow up to be the largest of the kind in the world. Not only so, but we have seen this humble, pains-taking

and those principles have never lacked my sanction or my support. "Believing also that I was bound to serve you faithfully, as well as usefully, I have endeavored as far as possible to devote my whole time to the duties of a station which I owed to your kindness. I have considered myself as the servant of the people, and bound in honor and in conscience to labor as diligently as every good and faithful servant should. Hence, during the four years and as many seasons, in which I have had the honor to be your representative, I have never, for a single day, been absent from my post, and my duty. I feel, therefore, whatever may have been my other faults, that indolence or negligence has not been among their number. Wrong I may have done; mistaken I may have been; but I have never neglected to do. In short, I have been governed by the same rules in attending to your business which have ever governed me in regard to my own. Many of you know full well the difficulties which I have encountered and overcome in establishing among the hemlock forests of the Catskill Mountains one of the largest tanneries and thickest villages of which our state can boast. Many of you also know that I commenced this task only some twenty years ago, and with little other capital or aid than were found in industry, perseverance, and a proper devotion to that useful though homely maxim—'Be always sure you're right, then go ahead.'"
[Extract from Col. Pratt's Address, March 5, 1846.]

ing, laboring mechanic, almost with a magician's wand, erect a beautiful and prosperous town, in every public building and religious institution of which are seen the marks of his liberality. We have seen him building his hundred houses—the poor boy, whose first money was earned in picking huckle-berries upon the Catskill Mountains. When he came to settle in the little valley where the village now stands, he told the few inhabitants that he came to live among them. He has kept good his word. He has accumulated a large fortune, never by impeding, but rather aiding the course of others—never pulling down any man, and without ever making a single enemy of any honorable man.

It has been said, that one of the best governors who ever ruled in Massachusetts, was an uneducated man. He was practical and sound in his views; knew the rights of the people and respected them; knew their wants, and, as far as possible, provided for them. To him belongs the glory of first introducing free schools into that colony. Col. Pratt, though enjoying no advantages of early education, is not insensible to its importance, and has always been the fast friend and liberal patron of schools and institutions of learning, morality and religion. As a military man, we have seen him ever the friend of the soldier, and standing up nobly for the soldier's rights, and always the favorite of his company or regiment. We have seen him as the magistrate and supervisor respected, and honored as the choice for the people for elector of President and Vice-President, and twice elected, with uncommon unanimity, to the Congress of the United States. In that great body, we have seen him nobly sustain his character of the WORKING MAN, earning the respect of all parties, and having the most entire confidence of his own. In short, we have seen him fill with distinguished ability the three positions of Farmer, Banker, and Legislator. Well, then, may it be said of him, that no man did more for the good of the people; and when the judgment of the country shall be pronounced on his labors, it will be shown that no man originated so many great and important measures, whether we regard them in the light of economy, or of their ultimate effect upon the interests of legislation and of the people. We have seen that he labored in this great field, as he has always done, for the true interests of the farmer and mechanic, and for the working classes generally—proving himself equal to his business, and never above it, here or elsewhere. As the light and vivifying rays of the sun bring forth the early blossoms and rich fruits of the earth, scattering plenty and blessings around—so may it truly be said, that the HONEST MAN, who determines to be useful, and perseveres against whatever obstacle, giving employment to, and aiding the efforts of those around him, is the almoner of God's bounty to his fellow men. And it is no deterioration of the merits of the hero, the statesman, or the politician, to say, that the straightforward USEFUL MAN, upright, energetic, and liberal, is the noblest of them all—"an honest man's the noblest work of God." Such a man is ZADOCK PRATT; and his examples of industry and fidelity, perseverance and public spirit, as well as generosity, we would recommend to the observation of the youth of our land. Of him it may be truly said, when we review his plain, unostentatious and honorable career—marked by liberality in thought and deed—that he is one of "Nature's Noblemen"—an architect of his own fortunes—and truly a MAN OF THE PEOPLE.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.—On Friday in New York, a boy named Deagle, aged about 13 years, and residing at No. 15 Forsyth street, attempting to loosen his kite from the roof of his father's house lost his hold, and fell upon a picket fence, whereby he was so dreadfully bruised that he died at an early hour the next morning. The picket entered his thigh, and passed along the side of his body—but no bones were broken. His sufferings during the night were very great.

Col. Cooke, in command of the Mormon troops, was on his way to California, Nov. 20, 300 miles from Santa Fe.

CAPT STEPHEN HOYT.—This gentleman, appointed to the staff of the Massachusetts Regiment of Volunteers, has been presented by his Boston and Salem friends, with a valuable dress, and a service sword, also epaulets, pistols, and sash. Capt. Hoyt sails in the *Smyrna*, and expects to form a junction with the six companies under Col. Isaac H. Wright, already far on their way to the seat of war.

FIRE IN DORCHESTER.—A barn, the property of Mr. Blake, was burned on Friday evening, about 10 o'clock. Several carriages and a considerable quantity of hay were consumed with it. The work of an incendiary.

Correspondence of the Advocate.

ASSOCIATION.—Concluded.

For the Mechanic's Advocate.

As regards the effect of the factory labor upon the health, we found it very deleterious. From numerous inquiries among the young women at the looms, the following is the general result of the information which we obtained: namely, that it requires a strong and healthy woman to work steadily for one year in a mill; that all must go into the country and recruit during a portion of the year; some require but six weeks, others two months, and many three, four, and even a greater length of time. A very intelligent operative informed us that she doubted whether the girls, if a period of years were taken, could make out much more than half of the full time: she said that she herself had only been able to work eight months in two years. We are perfectly certain from personal observation, that these long hours of labor in confined rooms, are very injurious to health, and we doubt whether it would be using too harsh terms to say, that the whole system is one of slow and legal assassination.

Such is the system of false and tyrannical Industrial Association which Capital is building up amongst us. It is rapidly monopolizing the different branches of manufactures, and it will be extended to agriculture, as soon as agricultural machinery is invented. Large joint-stock farms with vast and combined agricultural arrangements will be established; and as the little mechanics, the hand-loom weavers, and so forth, have fast been disappearing, and been forced to enter the large joint-stock manufactories, so the little farmers of our country will then disappear, and be brought into the large joint-stock farms, as hirelings of the feudal monopoly. A couple of generations more will accomplish this work, and see a commercial or industrial feudalism arise and be established, which will govern the world by the power of Capital, as did the military feudalism, or feudalism of the nobles in the past, by the power of the Sword. The great bankers and merchants will be the rulers, like the barons of old; the hireling masses, the serfs. Civilization commenced with a feudalism, and if there are not devotion and intelligence enough in the people to prevent such a catastrophe, it will, according to the law of contact of extremes, terminate in a feudalism. The age by its commercial and industrial excesses and its anarchical license, called free competition, is plunging headlong into this abyss, and a general monopoly of commerce and industry must inevitably be the result of the present universal conflict and incoherence, if a true system of Association is not established.

But without wandering so far into the future, let us keep in view the manufacturing system as now established, which is the first development of this industrial feudalism.

The leading characteristics of the false system of Industrial Association, which Capital is building up so rapidly, may be summed up, as follows:

1. Subjection of Labor to Capital, and of the Laboring Classes to the Capitalists.
2. No just division of profits; all the surplus is taken by commerce and capital.
3. No association of the laborer and the capitalist, but permanent conflict of interests between the two.
4. Prolonged and excessive toil.
5. Monotony of occupations, which is deadening to the intellect and ruinous to the body.
6. Strict system of industrial discipline enforced upon the mass. This goes so far even as to say where the operatives shall live—namely, in the boardinghouses of the companies—at what hours they shall be at home, regulations as regards attending church, and so forth. In the next generation perhaps, as the system spreads, it will determine their mode of education, and fit them properly for their position.
7. War of machinery upon the laboring classes, or machinery working against instead of for the mass.

8. Anarchical competition between the operatives for work; strife for the labor which capitalists have to give; decrease of wages and increase of the hours of toil.

9. Monotonous mode of life; extreme restrictions of social ties; deadening of the affections, particularly of the family sentiments, and of love, which woman most demands.

10. Radical selfishness, or the absolute power which is possessed by capital, wielded by capital for its interests alone, and without any regard whatever to the interests of the producing classes.

Such are a few of the beauties of the Industrial Associations which the rich and great of our land are establishing.

Now the Associationists wish to establish a system of Industrial Association of their own; so far they have the same aim in view as the capitalists. But the false and tyrannical Associations of the latter are the very opposite, are an inverted image of the true Associations, based upon justice and liberty, which we wish to organize. Let us glance at a few of the features of our plan and contrast them with the foregoing.

1. Union of Agriculture and Manufactures; or a joint prosecution on a large scale of a great variety of branches of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts.

2. Equitable division of profits, securing to every person, man, woman, and child, the fruits of his or her labor, capital and talent.

3. Varied occupations in agriculture, manufactures, the arts and sciences, open to the free choice of all tastes and adapted to the capacities of both sexes and all ages. (From thence to four hundred branches of industry should be pursued in a large Association of eighteen hundred persons.)

4. Industry dignified and rendered *Attractive*, by a proper organization.

5. Real liberty and independence in labor; the industrial classes will lay down all laws and regulations for the government of labor and their own affairs.

6. The land and machinery represented by stock, and owned by the members, that is, by those who cultivate and work them.

7. A thorough system of industrial and intellectual education, extended to all the children.

8. True and harmonious development of the faculties of the soul, and their legitimate satisfaction in a system of society adapted to them.

9. Equal opportunities in all the spheres of life, in intellectual development, in the choice of pursuits, and in social advancement and encouragement.

10. Unity of interests, combined action and general accord of all the elements of society.

Industrial reform, or a reform in our present false systems of trade, credit, labor for wages, division of profits, and the relation of capital to labor, must take place, and a new organization of labor, based upon principles of justice and right, must be devised and established. They form the grand problem which this age must solve. Without its solution, no further social progress is possible; we have achieved about all that can be achieved by political liberty and a just political organization. The next great step is a true organization of industry, which will form the *material* basis of the prosperity, the real liberty and intelligence of the people. We go further, and say that if this problem be not properly solved, the mass of the people of this country will, in a century more, be brought under an Industrial Despotism,—a vast system of commercial and industrial Monopoly, more rapacious, more vile and more oppressive than the political despotisms of the past. The manufacturing system in England, where the industrial feudalism is ripening rapidly, gives us a foretaste of what this system is to be when fully developed and universalized.

A true system of Industrial Association must be established, or a false system will prevail. Association is the point to which nature wishes to bring man, for it is her universal law, (except in the infancy or early growth of society,) and her ends will be attained. If

the people possess the requisite intelligence and devotion, and can withstand the influence of their false guides and leaders—the commercial press and party politician, and their own selfishness, they can organize rapidly and peacefully a true system, for the world is ready for it, and the science is discovered: if not, they will be brought into it by constraint and violence,—by the tyrannical power of capital, after passing through a period of false association; for such is the lot of the ignorant, the selfish, and the besotted; and they will wander through some generations of discipline, oppression and suffering, seeking blindly the end, before they attain it.

And now we ask opponents, which is the best system of Association, that which we propose, or that which your capitalists are establishing? Or, if this alternative of a true or false system of Industrial Association be denied, then, restricting the question to its narrowest limits:—Which is the most just and human organization, a joint stock manufactory with its boarding-house arrangements such as our "wise and humane rich" are establishing, or an Association such as our 'visionaries' and 'infidels' propose?

NEW INVENTIONS.

THE SELF-DETATCHER.

This is an invention by Messrs. Butterfield & Culling of Boston. Its object is to detach railroad cars from each other in case of an obstruction calculated to throw the engine off the track, which is accomplished by means of a self-acting lever.

HUBBELL'S SHELL.

In these times of war, the inventive genius of our countrymen is wonderfully aroused to the importance of perfection in missiles of destruction. The shell being the most terrible among them, is calculated to strike the most terror; and while our armies are engaged on a foreign field, the brains of inventors at home are racked to produce the *ne plus ultra* of death-dealing instruments with which to aid them in the struggle. Superior artillery has thus far crowned the army of Uncle Sam with victory; but cannon balls won't do everything. It was long since discovered by an observing poet that the race is not to the swift, nor

"The battal to those pepil
Who shoot with largest guns;"

and accordingly mortars were called in to accomplish with shells, what cannon could not do with shot.

But Mr. Hubbell has struck a death-blow to the mortars. His shell sent from a cannon of any dimensions, will deal death and destruction in the most scientific manner, and upon an entirely new and novel principle. Concussion causes its explosion; and so terrible is its operation, that wherever it strikes, it tells with the most ruinous effect. It has been examined, and pronounced by competent officers to be the best shell known in Europe or America.

IMPROVEMENT IN AXLES.

Mr. Isaac Slack, of Devondale Chester Co., Pa., has secured letters patent for an important improvement in the axles of wagons. The advantage of his plan are thus set forth in the "Farmer's Cabinet:"

1st. The friction is much lessened. The axles revolve with the wheels; each wheel having its separate axle or spindle extending to the centre of the machine; thus the leverage of the spindles is equal to half the length or the *ordinary* axle, or about two and a half feet, instead of six to twelve inches, as is generally the case. So that by this contrivance the *bind*, or *friction* on the spindles, occasioned by sideling ground, or side motion, is diminished to less than one sixth part of that exerted in the common hub.

2d. The noise and waste of oil, occasioned by the *play* of wheels hung by the usual method, is entirely avoided; for, by this improvement, they may at all times be kept free, yet so tight as to make no noise in running.

3d. All dust or sand is effectually excluded from the boxes.

4th. A wagon constructed on this plan, may be oiled at any time, whether loaded or empty, by the simple process of pouring it in from a can.

5th. The oil having no access to the out end of the hub, a disagreeable collection of grease and dirt is avoided, and a neat and graceful finish introduced in its stead.

6th. The hub is of cast iron, and subject to no friction, and is therefore almost imperishable. The mortices may be made larger, and the spokes driven tighter, than can be done in wooden ones; and the tenons of the spokes are effectually protected from the oil; thus making a stronger, and much more lasting wheel.

FAGAN'S DOUBLE-ACTING PUMP AND FAMILY ENGINE.

The Washington Fountain, says; it is "superior to any machine of the kind we ever saw. It can be used with just one third of the physical force generally used for pumps. It may be used for watering gardens, or supplying baths, as well as for fire."

THOMPSON'S IMPROVED HEAT GENERATOR.

This invention has been secured by Covenant by Mr. W. Thompson of the firm of Messrs. Bruens & Co., Newark, N. J., and is believed by the editor of the Farmer and Mechanic, who has examined it, "fully to sustain the proprietors in their most sanguine expectations in regard to its utility, economy and convenience." He also says:

Messrs. B. & Co. have a cylinder boiler for driving a 7 horse power engine on the above plan, the cylinder being 20 feet by 18 inches, with 3 fire-chambers entering under the side of it, and opening into an air chamber that runs the whole length of the boiler a little below, and opposite the fire flues. The draft through fires is from underneath the fire chamber.—As soon as the coal is well ignited, and the steam up, the fire chambers are made tight with mortar. The damper at the end of the boiler is then opened, and a current or draft of air is admitted through the air chamber, which is sufficiently strong to carry off the gas from the coal, and keep up a strong steady heat, giving a steady motion to the engine, for six eight, or ten hours. One fire during working hours each day is all that is required, and the amount of coal used is in proportion to the length of time the engine is required to run. One dollar and fifty cents worth of the best anthracite coal is sufficient for ten hours operation. By this method of setting the boiler it may last for a generation, as the strong draft through the fire which is so cutting and fatal to iron, is completely obviated, and the time of the engineer and fireman can be devoted mostly to other business.

RAT TRAPS!

Our enterprising friend JAMES S. GOULD Esq., has invented a machine for making the springs of Rat Traps; which he formerly made by hand. It works admirably. He has not taken out a patent for it, but generously offers it to the first rat who succeeds in escaping from a trap whose spring is made by it. We fear he will never have occasion to make a bestowal of the patent under such circumstances.

P. S. Mr. Gould was not the inventor of wooden bees-wax.

THE PATENT OIL SAVER.

Messrs. Develan, Wood and Hancock are the patentees of this invaluable article. Of its practical value, the editor last quoted, who visited the Fur Establishment of messrs. J. W. Cochran and Sons, Brooklyn, and saw its *modus operandi*, says:

The shaft being small, without any distinct journal, and having the main pulley upon which the driving belt runs, near the end, consequently producing a great weight upon this particular point; and, notwithstanding the shaft is kept running constantly with great speed,

and had not received any additional liquid for more than two weeks, was as cold as any piece of iron in the shop, although there was only one hanger attached to the shaft, when, with a constant supply of oil it formerly required two.

SELF ACTING DRILL.

Mr. J. D. Ward of Jersey City, is the manufacturer of a superior Self Acting Drill, for perforating all kinds of metal. It is an improvement of the old fashioned upright English Drill, and is so constructed that its motions are regular without regard to the resistance offered, whether in a greater or less degree. The speed is regulated by means of Cone Gearing, and the feed by a Guide Plate, which allows the drill to take a light or strong hold of the metal. The table may be very conveniently elevated or depressed, or moved either to the right and left as desired. Altogether it is a very neat and valuable machine.—*Farmer and Mechanic.*

THE SUBMARINE LIFTER.

We have nothing to say about this invention, except that the reader will find a description of it under "New Inventions" in the *Scientific American* where it was placed as editorial after being scissored from an exchange paper. "Render unto scissors the things that are scissors," Brother Porter.

IMPROVED BLIND FASTENINGS.

Mr. J. H. Murdock, of Woodstock, Vt. is the inventor. It consists, says the *Scientific American*, of a small vertical brass bolt, enclosed in a vertical spring, and that in a neat tin tube with a flange at the bottom, to be attached by screws to the bottom of the blind, while the tube is inserted within the bottom bar, and thus excluded from sight. A small arm attached to the bolt, projects horizontally from the head of the tube, and terminates in a little brass knob by which the fastening is managed.

The Improved Wagon Wheel communicated in last week's paper, is identical with one planned in this city some five years since by Mr. James S. Gould, by whom it was shown to many of his friends. We mention this fact, to show the possibility of two persons arriving at the same end without the slightest knowledge of each others labors. We wish the patentee success, and a fortune from his invention if he can get it, and so does Mr. Gould.

NEW TRAVELLING AGENTS.

Mr. G. W. HULL, is now out upon a tour procuring subscribers for the *Mechanic's Advocate*. Mr. H. is well known throughout the section of country he intends visiting. We bespeak for him a favorable reception. He is also an Odd Fellow and is authorized to receive subscriptions for the *Gavel*.

Mr. JOHN HAYNES, is a duly authorized Travelling Agent for the *Mechanic's Advocate*. He is now on a visit to Troy, Lansingburgh, Waterford, Cohoes, and adjoining villages. We hope our friends in these places will lend him a helping hand.

Notice.—All my travelling agents are authorized by me to collect any moneys that may be due this establishment for Vol. I. of the *Mirror*.

Mechanics out of employment, may find it a paying business to act as agents for this paper in their neighborhood, among their friends. There is no necessity of any man spending an idle week. Persons wishing employment can direct to JOHN TANNER, Editor of the *Mechanic's Advocate*, Albany, N. Y., (post paid.) Specimen numbers will be sent to any part of the country if required.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

About 25 Traveling Agents, to travel in every State in the Union. Inquire at No. 24 Com. Buildings.

Also, a competent Agent to canvass this city.

MECHANIC'S ADVOCATE.

"THE LABORER IS WORTHY OF HIS HIRE."

ALBANY, MARCH 25, 1847.

THE INVENTORS' INSTITUTE.

A Circular has been addressed by Dr. Solomon Andrews of Perth Amboy, to "such persons of the United States who may strictly be considered original inventors, and to all other philanthropic and enterprising men, who, in advance of the age, presume that improvements in the arts and sciences are yet to be made, equal to, if not surpassing, those of the present day."

There are many truths stated in the address which are worthy of note; but which, though every day's experience prove them, are not brought home to the mind of the careless observer. He says: "But few inventions are appreciated, if even partially perfected in the lifetime of the inventor; and after that, his heirs inherit only his fame, which has no tendency to ameliorate their condition in a pecuniary way, as we witnessed in the case of the heirs of Robert Fulton."

Again: "But poverty still stands in the way of the success of the inventor; for although a man may think with empty pockets, yet he cannot so experiment. Experiments are costly; they take time as well as money, and then when done, they but add to his stock of knowledge, and pave the way to still further experiments; whilst his daily supplies for himself, and family perhaps, are diminishing with equal pace."

As a remedy for this, and evils resulting from the want of some means of discrimination between genuine inventors, and the humbugs of imposters, it is proposed "to associate together for mutual protection, for improvement, for the organization and permanent establishment of their business, as a separate and distinct occupation, peculiar to themselves, and for the exposure of interlopers and pirates. "They require," says he, "an institution where real inventors may find such aid as they need in the prosecution and perfection of their plans, in suggestions, tools and machinery, and pecuniary means;" &c. &c.

The plan of which we spoke last week, is about to be carried into operation; and we see no good reason to doubt its entire success. Experience, of course, must test its utility; and until we see its failure in practice, we shall believe it the best scheme of association of the age.

ORDER.

"A place for everything, and every thing in its place," is an old adage, but, like old cheese, none the worse for its age. How often, in the shops of our Mechanics do we see the different implements and parts of apparatus scattered from "Dan to Barsheeba," requiring the time of one man to look up what is wanted to keep another at work. This is all wrong; it is unworkmanlike and slovenly, and destructive to the interests of the employer, as well as disgraceful to the character of the artisan.

Happening in the store of a friend who is what may be called an amateur mechanic, we perceived a whip-drill, hanging up by his bench in the rear of the store; and the manner in which he kept them together struck us as peculiarly unique and practical. The handle of the drill was held by the cord as in use, whilst the point passed through a ring of wire made fast to the bow; and thus both were kept together without a possibility of disengagement or loss. If all workmen were as particular in keeping their tools in their proper places, much time and vexation would be saved.

According to the new Post Office law, no postage is to be charged on letters sent to soldiers now in Mexico. Persons writing to their friends in the army, should be particular, however, to write after the name of the persons to whom letters are directed "belonging to the army," else postage will be charged.

THE APPRENTICE'S LIBRARY.

This library, once renowned for its valuable collection of books, and its usefulness to the Mechanics of the city, has for several years past gradually approached its hour of dissolution. It is now but a melancholy wreck of its former self, and resembles, in the comparison, the skeleton of the huge Elephant in the Medical College. We can see through the ribs of both with equal facility. We trust the departed spirits of its founders are not hovering in these parts. They might weep to see the fabric of their building, which they had hoped would stand a monument of their generosity and public spirit, already groaning under the weight of years, and covered with the dust of neglect and the mildew of decay.

The library has a catalogue: Yet it is a common complaint, that nothing can be found that is wanted.—Great numbers of the books are ruined—volumes are separated and lost, and nobody knows, and probably nobody cares, where they are. We are told that new books have been promised by the first of May. If the trustees have the least regard for their trust, they will now make an effort to raise the library from its last legs. And in doing so, we hope they will make a selection worthy of men of sound judgment, as they are—or ought to be. The youths who draw books may think as they please about the selection; but their taste and wishes should not govern in so important a matter. The light reading of the day—the ephemeral trash which is flooding the country, and destroying all relish for good, sound, practical reading, should be swept from the shelves. We are grieved to know that by far the greater number of calls are for novels, books of piracy, and the like stamp—works calculated to vitiate the taste, and render the mind unfit to appreciate the useful and really entertaining. But two weeks since, a young friend of ours went to the library for a book, and while there, a bright little son of the Emerald Isle was asked what he wanted. He answered promptly and energetically, "The Yankee ship with an Irish crew!"—the title, probably, of some sea yarn, replete with blood, battle and nonsense. And this is the stuff that most young Mechanics seek for at the library. Can the Trustees satisfy any reasonable human being that it is their duty to load those shelves with such trash?

We promised some time since to give its history.—We shall do so shortly, having in our possession the minutes of the board of Trustees for several years, and many facts connected with its first organization and subsequent career.

DR. JOHN WILKINS

was Bishop of Chester (England) from 1614 to 1672, and was celebrated for a rare union of scientific and theological attainments. While at the head of Wadham College, "he was one of a small number of University-men who used to meet for the cultivation of experimental philosophy as a diversion from the painful thoughts excited by public calamities, and who after the Restoration, were incorporated by Charles II. under the title of the Royal Society." The most noted work of this man was entitled "The Discovery of a New World; or a Discourse tending to prove that it is probable there may be another Habitable World in the Moon; with a Discourse concerning the Possibility of a Passage thither."

The ingenious author admits that the performance of this feat (the passage) "has, in the present state of human knowledge, an air of utter impossibility;" yet from this he argues, no hostile inference ought to be drawn, seeing that many things formerly supposed impossible have actually been accomplished.

The difficulties however, to be encountered on the aerial voyage, which he estimated might take the space of six months, were numerous; and he naturally stumbled on the question, "And how were it possible for any to tarry so long without diet or sleep?"

"1. For diet. I suppose there could be no trusting

to that fancy of Philo the Jew, who thinks that the music of the spheres should supply the strength of food.—Nor can we well conceive how a man should be able to carry so much luggage with him as might serve for his viaticum in so tedious a journey.

"2. But if he could, yet he must have some time to rest and sleep in. And I believe he shall scarce find any lodgings by the way. No inns to entertain passengers, nor any castles in the air, (unless they be enchanted ones, to receive poor pilgrims or errant knights.) And so, consequently, he cannot have any possible hopes of reaching thither."

He proceeds, then, to solve the difficulty as to eating and sleeping in a very amusing way, but too long for us to insert. The greatest obstacle however is still unremoved; and that is, by what conveyance are we to get to the Moon? For the benefit of certain geniuses yet extant, who have imagined the possibility of perfecting flying machines, we give the author's idea on this point:

"1. It is not perhaps impossible that a man may be able to fly, by the application of wings to his own body; as angels are pictured, as Mercury and Dædalus are feigned, and as hath been attempted by divers, particularly by a Turk in Constantinople; as Busbequius relates.

"2. If there be such a great Ruck in Madagascar as Marcus Polus, the Venetian, mentions, the feathers in whose wings are twelve feet long (!) which can sop up a horse and his rider, or an elephant, as our kites do a mouse, it is but teaching one of these to carry a man, and he may ride up thither, as Ganymede does upon an eagle.

"Or if neither of these ways will serve, yet I do seriously, and upon good grounds, affirm it possible to make a flying chariot in which a man may sit, and give such a motion unto it, as shall convey him through the air. And this, perhaps, might be made large enough to carry divers men at the same time, together with food for their viaticum, and commodities for traffic. It is not the bigness of anything in this kind, that can hinder its motion, if the motive faculty be answerable thereunto." Think of that! the size is nothing if it will only go! A sage conclusion, truly.

We doubt the author's credibility in this fantasy of the brain, although he appears to labor hard to make his reader believe it.

LIST OF PATENTS

Issued from the United States Patent Office from the 6th of March, 1847, to the 13th of March 1847, inclusive.

To Jesse Urmy, of Wilmington, Del., for improvement in Horse Powers. Patented March 6th, 1847.

To Godlove H. Kane, of York, Penn., for improvement in Car Wheels. Patented March 6, 1847.

To Philip C. Traver, of Newburg, N. Y., for improvement in machinery for cutting Cork. Patented March 6, 1847.

To Norris L. Martin, of New York, for improvement in Refining Turpentine. Patented March 13, 1846.

To Henry Jenkins, of Pottsville, Pa., for improvement in machinery for weaving wire grating. Dated March 6, 1847.

To Henry Jenkins, of Pottsville, Pa., for improvement in the process of manufacturing wire grating, &c. Dated March 6th, 1847.

To Perry G. Gardiner, of New York, for improvement in Steam Presses. Patented March 13, 1847.

To Rozell Needham, of Memphis, Tenn., for improvement in machinery for cleaning cotton. Patented March 13, 1847. Ante-dated Dec. 21, 1846.

To Zelotes Wm. Avery, of New Berlin, N. Y., for improvement in the ratchet-wrench, (having assigned his right, title and interest in said improvement to Benjamin Webb.) Patented March 13, 1847.

To Franklin P. Holcomb, of Wilmington, Del., for improvement in Hemp Rakes. Patented March 13, 1847.

To Jonathan Johnson, of Millinburg, Pa., for improvement in Boring Machines. Patented March 13, 1847.

To Charles Wilson, of Springfield, Mass., for improvement in Cutting Stone. Patented March 13, 1847.

To Alexander Dickerson, of Newark, N. J., for improvement in apparatus for the manufacture of malleable iron. Patented March 13, 1847.

To John S. Maril and William J. Ogden, of Georgetown, D. C., for improvement in Stoves. Patented March 13, 1847.

To Moses Ingalls, of Burlington, Pa., for improved mode of producing reciprocating and lateral motions. Patented March 13, 1847.

To John Van Brocklin, of Middletown, N. Y., for improvement in the clevis of Ploughs. Patented March 13, 1847.

To John S. Greigg, of Walden, N. Y., for improvement in self-adjusting Pendulums. Patented March 13, 1847.

To Charles G. Sargent, of Lowell, Mass., for improvement in machinery for combing Wool. Patented March 13, 1847.

To Madelin Tassie, of Brooklyn, N. Y., for improvement in Shirt Bosoms. Patented 13th March, 1847.—*Scientific American.*

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Late and important from Mexico.

WASHINGTON, March 22—10 P. M.

The steamer Palmetto has arrived at New-Orleans, bringing one day's later news from the Brazos.

Previous accounts of a great battle are confirmed, but nothing authentic has been received as to loss on either side.

The Brazos was under martial law and all the American citizens enrolled and armed.

An express from the mouth of the Rio Grande arrived at the Brazos on the 7th inst. announcing that 1,700 of the enemy, under Canales, were marching on that place, and that they had no arms, not even a musket. Arms and ammunition were sent to them.

A large body of the enemy was about Matamoros, and an attack was hourly expected there.

Taylor had made good his retreat to Monterey. An attack was hourly expected there. He lost six pieces of artillery in the Riconda pass.

He could no doubt hold out at Monterey as long as supplies lasted; but all communication with him was cut off.

He has made a requisition on Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama for ten regiments to be sent forthwith to the Rio Grande.

Twenty-eight Days Later from Europe—Arrival of the *Hibernia*—the Cotton Market inactive—advance in Wheat and Flour—tightness of the Money Market—illness of Mr. O'Connell.

The steamship *HIBERNIA* arrived at Boston on Saturday at 6 1-2 o'clock P. M. Intelligence that she was coming up the bay was received here by Telegraph at 4 o'clock, and a summary of the news was subsequently dispatched by the same means.

The *Hibernia* brings advices from Liverpool to the 4th and London to the 3d inst. She has been sixteen days in making her passage.

Diplomatic relations between the United States and the Celestial Empire have been formally opened.

The affairs of Ireland still continue to absorb attention. The proposition of Lord George Bentinck for expending sixteen millions on Railways in that country was rejected by a large majority. Sir Robert Peel killed the scheme by his opposition.

We find no farther particulars of the Famine in Ireland, and therefore hope that the sufferings of the people have in some measure abated.

Mr. O'Connell, it is said, is dying. The state of his health prevents his removal to Ireland. His confessor, Dr. Miley, left Dublin, by express, to attend him in London, where he now remains. His complaint is stated to be water on the chest and dropsy in the legs—fatal symptoms ever at this time of life. The number of inquiries daily at his hotel is great, and it is said a servant from the Palace is among the number. His span of life has already exceeded the three score and ten of the sacred volume; and the mental and physical wear and tear he has undergone during the last forty years, show that his constitution must have been originally hard as iron to resist the inroads of disease so

long. Two things have enabled him to preserve health to this time—temperance and exercise. All excitement during life from fermented liquors he has studiously shunned, and whenever opportunity permitted, he indulged in as much physical exertion as time enabled him to command.

PROVISIONS.—In consequence of the imports from Ireland being so very small, the supplies of the United States are looked for with anxiety. The value of Beef had improved 2s 6d to 5s per tc, at which there is a ready sale. Pork, which has an extensive demand, is 5s to 6s per bbls. above our last quotations. A farther advance of 2s for Hams, and 1s for Bacon, has been paid during the month. In Cheese a reduction of 3s to 4s has been established, and the trade very dull. As the supply of Lard is limited, this article is eagerly bought at extreme rates. Butter has improved 5s to 6s per cwt. since the 4th ultimo.

SOMETHING NEW IN ELECTRO-MAGNETISM.

The Syracuse Star mentions several experiments in Electro-Magnetism by Dr. Boynton of that place, and among them, the following. A small body was suspended in the air by a current of electricity, (in a helix probably) and while thus suspended, he caused it to make four thousand revolutions per minute. This is decidedly new to the scientific public; and how he accomplished it we cannot conceive. Will the editor of the above paper make the inquiry, and give the information through his columns, if the doctor has no objections?

NEW-YORK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, March 23.

ASHES.

Pots, 1st sort, 46, 4 87a5 00 | Pearls, 1846, 6 00a—

CANDLES.

Mould, tallow, per lb, 9a11 | Sperm, per lb, 26a28
Dipped, do. —a— | Stearic, per lb, 26a38

COAL.

Liverpool, p ch, 6 50a7 00 | Anthracite, ton, 6 00a7 00
Newcastle, 6 25a6 50 | Scotch, 6 50a7 00

COFFEE.

Java, lb, 8a11 | Brazil, lb, 7a8
Laguayra, lb, 7a 8 | St. Domingo, lb, 6a7

COPPER.

Sheathing, lb, 22a23 | Pig, per lb, 18a19
Old, 17a18 | Bolts, 24a25
Braziers, 24a25 | Peruvian Pig is 18

COTTON.

N. Orleans, lb, 8a13 | Florida, lb, 8a13
Alabama, lb, 9a13 | Upland, lb, 8a12

FLOUR AND MEAL.

Genesee, brl, 7 00a— | Michigan, brl, 6 41a6 44
Ohio F. H. brl, 6 50a6 62 | Fredericksburg, 6 00a6 50
Troy, brl, 6 62a6 75 | Petersburg, 6 00a6 50
Balt. Howard-st, 6 50a6 87 | Rye Flour, 4 50a5 00
Rich. City Mills, 6 87a7 00 | Indian Meal, 5 00a5 13
Georgetown, 6 50a6 75 | Ind. Meal, hhd, family use, 17 50a18 00
Alexandria, 6 50a6 87

Flour and Meal.—The effect of the foreign news upon bread stuffs has been favorable and new activity has been infused in the market. Into the morning holders were asking \$7 50, but buyers did not meet them. Some offers of \$7 25 were made, and to arrive in May. 6,000 bbls. Michigan sold at \$6. On 'Change there was a fair inquiry for Flour and about 2,500 or 3,000 bbls. sold at \$7 25a7 31½ for Troy, Michigan and Genesee. Sales 1,000 bbls. Brooklyn Mills, on private terms. There were also addition sales, 1,500 bbls. Michigan to arrive in May, at \$6; 500 Genesee to arrive on opening of river, at \$7 12½, and 1,000 bbls. in July, at \$5 50. There was an application for 10,000 bbls. Genesee by a shipper, but the sale was not made. The market at the close was steady at \$7 25a7 31 1-4, an advance of about 37½ cents on last week's rates. In Southern there was more animation and at improved prices. We note sales 3,000 bbls. Georgetown and Alexandria at \$6 50a\$6 75. Baltimore was held at \$6 75 with sales. For Meal there was a large enquiry and the quotations improved 18 3-4 to 25 cents per bbl. The sales reached 25,000 bbls. Jersey and Brandywine at \$5 and upward, for immediate delivery, and on terms not transpired for future delivery. A sale of 1,000 bbls. at \$4 75 to arrive on opening of the river, and \$5 on the spot.

GRAIN.

Wheat, white, b, 1 40a1 60 | Corn, mixed, 0 86a 90
Wheat, red, bu, 1 40a1 55 | Barley, western, 0 70a0 76
Rye, per bush, 0 90a— | Oats, N. & S. 0 48a0 50

Grain.—Holders of the few parcels of shipping Wheat here ask higher prices, but we hear of no sales.

HOPS—First sort, 1846, per lb. 9a11c.

IRON.

Pig, En. & Sc 33 —a 34 —	Bar, Am. rol'd, 87 50a90 —
Pig, Am. No. 130 00a 32 50	Eng. refined, 87 50a90 —
Do. common, 22 50a 25 —	Eng. com, 75 —a77 50
Bar, Rus. psi 100 —a102 50	Rus sht. lstr qu. — 11a— 12
Do. new, —a— —	Eng. & Am. — 5a— 6
Do. Swedes, 87 50a —	Hoop, cwt, 5 50a 6 50

LEAD.

Pig, per lb, 4 25a4 37	Sheet, per lb, — 5a— 6
Bar, — 4a— 5	

LEATHER.

Oak, per lb, 17a21	Hemlock, middle, lb, 11a15
Hemlock, light, 15a18	Heavy and damaged, 11a14

PLASTER PARIS, per ton, 2 12a2 25

PROVISIONS.

Beef, mess, brl, 9 00a9 75	Pork, mess, 15 00a15 25
Beef, prime, 7 00a7 50	Pork, prime, 12 25a13 00
Hog's lard, lb, 9a 10	Hams, smok'd, 6a 10
Butter, Orange co, 18a 19	Butter, dairy, 13a 20
do Grease, 6 7	Cheese, Am., 6a 8

RICE.

Ordinary, 4 75a5 09	Good to prime, 4 87a5 12
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NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET.

Monday, March 22.

At market, 1000 Beef Cattle, (about 800 from the South) 125 Cows and Calves; 800 Sheep and Lambs.

Beef Cattle—The market during the week has been rather inactive, and the inclement state of the weather has tended to check operations to-day. A considerable number consequently were left unsold; prices are firm and fully equal to those current last week. We quote \$6a8a as covering the bulk of the sales, with a few prime at prices a little higher.

Cows and Calves—The market was better supplied last week than it has been for months past, and, tho' both were in good request, prices have given way a little. We quote the market average from \$12a\$20 to \$35.

Sheep and Lambs are getting scarce, and the high prices asked materially lessen the demand, and 125 remained unsold. Prices range as in quality from \$2 50 to \$3 50a\$5 50.

NOTICE.

The National Reformers will meet this evening at the City Hall, in the Grand Jury Room, No. 9, at half past seven o'clock. The MECHANICS and WORKINGMEN are earnestly requested to attend. An address may be expected. March 11.

NOTICE.

The Albany Group of Associationists meet every Wednesday evening, at Blunt's Buildings, 3d story, cor. State and Pearl sts; entrance on State. It.

Good news for the Blind!

Blindness Cured Without an Operation.

DR. G. O. KNAPP,

OCULIST,

Respectfully informs the public that he has opened an office at 406 Broadway, Albany, opposite Stanwix Hall, where he will attend to all persons afflicted with BLINDNESS, or other Diseases of the EYE, and particularly Amaurosis, Ophthalmia, (or inflammation) of every grade, Opacity, Granulation of the Eye Lids, and some cases of Cataract. His method of restoring health and sight to diseased Eyes without an operation, is of recent discovery, and the results have astonished the Profession and elicited the warmest gratitude of patients.

No charge for examinations at the office.
Albany, March 25, 1847.

Restorative Wine Bitters.—This valuable pectoral and corroborant remedy is admirably calculated to restore tone to the muscular fibre, thereby imparting strength and energy to the whole system. It will be found of great value in all cases of debility, pain in the breast, loss of appetite, incipient consumption, and those truly desolating complaints peculiar to females, such as chloro-arrhea, bearing down pains, &c. By giving to the digestive organs, they are peculiarly useful in Dyspepsia or indigestion, removing acid eructations, flatulency, and other distressing concomitant symptoms. In short, they are understandingly recommended, and will be found a most valuable preparation in all cases where a strengthening remedy is required. Put up in wine bottles. Price one dollar. Prepared and sold at the Botanic Medicine Store, No. 24 Ferry street, Troy, N. Y.

PICTORIAL BOOK BINDING.

NEW and elegant specimens of Binding for HARPER'S BIBLE and VERPLANK'S SHAKESPEARE, to which the attention of the public is solicited, at

H. H. HOFFMAN'S, No. 71 state st, Albany.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—The subscriber has opened a Boot and Shoe Store at No. 3 Delavan House, Broadway, where he intends to make to order first rate Boots and Shoes; and will warrant them to fit as well, if not better, than those of any other shop in the city. He would respectfully invite the public to call and examine his stock, assuring them that no pains will be spared to give them entire satisfaction.

The subscriber has just returned from New York with a choice selection of manufactured Boots and Shoes, which he thinks will be found on trial a choice article.

D. D. RAMSAY.

"ISSUES FOR 1847."

LAND LIMITATION, INALIENABLE HOMESTEAD, AND FREEDOM OF PUBLIC LANDS.

CONSTITUTION OF THE INDUSTRIAL CONGRESS.

To establish Equality, Liberty and Brotherhood among men of every Race; to provide that the Rights of Men, alienable and inalienable, shall be more perfectly understood and guaranteed; to Redeem the Industrial Classes from the condition of Inferiority which has hitherto every where attached to Labor; to unite in one the Friends of Humanity; to promote Intelligence, Virtue and Happiness; this Convention, representing the various useful classes, do adopt and recommend to the people of these United States the following Constitution, as the Basis of a New Moral Government.

Art. I. The style of this instrument shall be the constitution of the Industrial Congress.

Art. II. This Congress shall be constituted upon the following principle.

1st. Its members shall be elected annually by bodies or association of men or women who subscribe to these principles, to wit: That all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain Inalienable rights; among which are the Right to Life and Liberty; to the use of such a portion of the Earth and the other elements as shall be sufficient to provide them with the means of subsistence and comfort; to Education and Paternal Protection from Society.

2. They shall be elected by associations consisting each of 5 or more persons and less than 50, male and female, above the age of 18 years, every such association being entitled to one representative, and every association being entitled to one additional representative for every additional fifty of its members: *Provided always*, that no association shall be entitled to any representation whatever in this Congress unless all its members shall have subscribed to all the principles under the 1st head of this article.

Art. III. The Congress shall assemble on the first Wednesday of June of every year. Their first assembling shall be in the city of Boston; their 2d in the city of New York; their 3d in the city of Philadelphia; and their 4th in the city of Cincinnati, after which it shall be left to each Congress to determine where they next meet. Every session shall continue for seven days or more.

Art. IV. The laws of this Congress, being intended to embody and represent the collective intelligence of the great producing and other useful classes of the country, will be advisory and recommendatory, having of whatever moral force may dwell in their truth and wisdom, and none other.

WM. S. WAIT, Illinois, President.

CHAS. DOUGLASS, of Conn., Vice Pres'ts.

E. N. KELLOGG, of N. J., Vice Pres'ts.

JOHN FERRAL, of Penn., Vice Pres'ts.

GEORGE H. EVANS, Secretaries.

CHARLES SPARKS, Secretaries.

MOSES JOHNSON, Secretaries.

In pursuance of the provisions of Art. III. of the Constitution, the second session of the INDUSTRIAL CONGRESS will be held in the City of New York, commencing on Wednesday the second day of June next. All favorable to the objects are invited to organize and be properly represented, according to the provisions of the Constitution, Art. II. Associations whose members have adopted the National Reform Pledge will be entitled to a representation.

DAVID BRYANT, of Mass., President 1st session.

President 1st session.

GEORGE H. EVANS, Secretary.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

THE HOME JOURNAL FOR 1847.

THE JANUARY NUMBER.

We regret (and we do not regret) to say that we are under the necessity of breaking up the present series, and commencing a new volume of the HOME JOURNAL in January—the demand for the first and second numbers having so far exceeded our calculations, that we can no longer supply the new subscribers, who naturally wish to commence with the beginning. Our kind friends, who will have received five numbers of the Home Journal, will submit willingly, we hope, to the having two or three extra papers to bind with the volume for 1847; and the new arrangement will be a great convenience to the distant subscribers, who had only heard of our present series after its first numbers were exhausted, and who now can fairly commence the new Volume with the New Year. We shall issue, therefore, No. 1 of our new volume on the 2d of January, and, thereafter, keep even pace with Father Time's old-fashioned beginnings and endings.

The following are the only terms on which the Home Journal is furnished to subscribers:—

One copy for one year, \$2 00

Three copies, to one address, 5 00

Those who wish to subscribe, and commence with the January number, are requested to send at once to the Office of Publication, No. 107 Fulton street.

Agents supply single copies only.

GEO. P. MORRIS, d31 N. P. WILLIS.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Any quantity of old Newspapers and Pamphlets in sheets, suitable for wrapping paper.

C. ROLLER,

BOOK, PLAIN AND FANCY JOB PRINTER.

Nos. 14 and 15 Commercial Buildings, corner of Broadway and Hudson street, ALBANY.

BOOK PRINTING.

Books of any magnitude, either Type or Stereotype, executed in the best style, and with as much despatch as the materials and work will admit of.

PAMPHLETS.

Reports, Addresses, Catalogues, Sermons, Speeches, etc., and Pamphlets of all kinds, with or without covers, done at short notice, in any style required.

Special attention paid to printing the Constitutions of the Sons of Temperance, Rechabites, I. O. O. F., &c.

CARD PRINTING.

Having one of Ruggles' Superior Engines, and a very extensive assortment of beautiful Card Type, all kinds of Cards, such as Admission, Business, Dinner, Invitation, Supper, Visiting and Wedding Cards, will be printed in the greatest variety of styles, and on the most reasonable terms.

BILLETS.

For social, private, or public purposes, executed in the most beautiful style.

CIRCULARS, BLANKS, &c.

Mr. K. has been at great expense in procuring a variety of Type, such as Script, Secretary, etc., expressly for Circulars, Insurance Policies, and Blanks of every description.

SHOP AND FANCY BILLS.

Of every description, got up in superior style, and at the shortest notice, with or without borders. JOBS, in colors, Gold Leaf, Bronze, (various shades,) Tintographic, with shades of the rainbow, (of which Mr. K. is the original inventor,) executed with neatness and dispatch.

BANK CHECKS AND DRAFTS.

Printed to order for any Bank, in any style, with black or colored Inks.

OFFICE OF

THE SON OF TEMPERANCE AND RECHABITE.

ALBANY CIGAR DEPOT.

The subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he has continually on hand for sale, a large and excellent assortment of Regalia, Principe Havana, and L'Norma Cigars, which he offers on the most advantageous terms, to wholesale or retail dealers.

CHARLES W. LEWIS.

Messrs. GOODWIN & McKINNEY having purchased my interest in the HAT AND CAP establishment, No. 3 Exchange, I cheerfully recommend them to the public for a share of that patronage so liberally bestowed upon me. Their experience in the business will be a sufficient guaranty that all articles in their line that are offered to the public for style and beauty of finish, will not be excelled in this or any other city.

LE GRAND SMITH.

HAT EMPORIUM.

GOODWIN & McKINNEY, successors to Le Grand Smith, manufacturers and dealers in HATS, CAPS, and FURS, No. 3, Exchange, Albany. We earnestly solicit the continuation of the former patronage to this establishment, assuring them that they shall be served to the best of our abilities, and to their perfect satisfaction.

ALFRED GOODWIN, d10. [A. M. McKINNEY.

HENRY R. HOFFMAN, Book-Binder and Blank Book Manufacturer, No. 71 State street (up stairs), Albany. Plain and Fancy Binding executed in the first style of the art. Blank Books manufactured to any pattern. d3

DANIEL TRUE, Die Sinker, may be found at No. 585 Broadway. Engraves Seals, Door Plates, &c. Cuts book-binders' Stamps and Dies, also Jeweler's and Silver-smiths' Dies, &c. d10

BOOTS AND SHOES. No. 3 Delavan House, Broadway, Albany.—The subscriber having removed his Boot and Shoe Store from North Pearl street to the above place, is now ready to execute all orders with which he may be favored. [d3] DAVID D. RAMSAY.

MUFFS AND ROBES—At No. 3 Exchange.

Received this morning the largest and best selected assortment ever offered to the public, consisting of

MUFFS—Fine Isabella Bear, Stone do, Black do, Grisley do; Blue Fox, Wood do, Red do; Nat. Lynx, Taft do, Black do.

Together with a large assortment of Chinella Grey Squirrel, Wolf, imitation Lynx, black and natural Jenett and Coney.

ROBES—Trimmed: Martin, Jenett, Wolf and Coney. Untrimmed: No. 1 Buffalo Robes. No. 1 extra assorted do. Indian tanned do.

GLOVES—Gentlemen's driving Plucked and Unplucked Otter and Seal Gloves. Ladies' Otter and Musk Rind. ing Gloves.

CAPS—Otter, Seal, Natria, Musk, Boas, silk Plush, Fur Trimmed, Cloth, Youth's, and Children's Velvet. Also, Bows, Neck Ties, Umbrellas and Canes, which are offered to the public at a small advance. Purchasers will do well to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

d10 GOODWIN & McKINNEY, 3 Exchange.

Sunday Reading for the People.

THE SABBATH.

BY D. C. COLESWORTHY.

How sweet upon this sacred day,
In prayer and praise to meet,
And join devotions with the saints,
Around the mercy seat.

Each wandering thought, impure desire,
Each careless look, away!
Intrude not in our minds, when we
Would worship God and pray.

The sacred hours which He has given,
Pollution should not stain;
'Tis only when we live for heaven,
The Sabbath is our gain.

Sweet day! blest hours! we would not lose
The joys that steal within,
When we devoutly pray, for years
Of pleasure and of sin.

THE DEATH BED.

WE watch'd her breathing through the night,
Her breathing soft and low,
As in her breast the wave of life
Kept heaving to and fro.

So silently we seemed to speak,
So slowly moved about,
As we had lent her half our powers,
To eke her living out.

Our very hopes belied our fears,
Our fears our hopes belied—
We thought her dying when she slept,
And sleeping when she died.

For when the morn came dim and sad,
And chill with early showers,
Her quiet eyelids clos'd—she had
Another morn than ours.

THE DRUNKARD'S FAREWELL.

Farewell drinks, so nigh and handy,
Farewell rum, and gin, and brandy,
Farewell huts, that see all weathers,
Farewell beds that have no feathers,
Farewell waves that I've forsaken,
Farewell tubs that have no bacon,
Farewell empty pots and kettles,
Farewell cupboards without "victuals,"
Farewell faces red as crimson,
Farewell hats that have no rims on,
Farewell coat, more holes than stitches,
Farewell ragged vest and breeches,
Farewell broken chairs and tables,
Farewell dwellings worse than stables,
Farewell drunken song and carol,
Farewell friends who love the barrel,
Farewell drinking lads and lasses,
Farewell windows without glasses,
Farewell floors that need a swab-file,
Farewell yards that have no wood-pile,
Farewell bands that I have broken,
Farewell oaths that I have spoken,
Farewell landlords and bar-tenders,
Farewell all blue devil senders.

HYMN.

Choir.

Come, children, raise your voices high,
Your Saviour's love proclaim,
And with the choirs of earth and sky
Unite to praise his name.
Sing how he left the realms of light,
Where the bright angels dwell,
And, passing through death's gloomy night,
Redeemed our world from hell.

Children.

Yes we will gladly join our lays
With heaven's seraphic throng,
And offer, in our early days,
To Christ our grateful song.
And, oh, that all would join to sing
That Saviour's love who came,
Mankind from chains of sin to bring
To liberty again.

All.

Then loud hosannas to our King,
Jesus, eternal God;
Let earth with joyful anthems ring,
And read his fame abroad.
Let every tribe and nation own
His just and righteous way.
And all unite to hasten on
The great millennial day.

OUTLINE HISTORY OF SABBATH SCHOOLS.

A full history of the origin, rise and progress of the System of Sabbath Instruction, would, if written, prove very interesting, we doubt not, to all our readers who are members of Sunday Schools. Not having the materials at hand, we must content ourselves with a brief outline, embodying a few interesting facts.

A worthy member of the English Episcopal church, named ROBERT RAIKES, of London, first commenced in 1784, that System of Sabbath School Instruction which now exists, and that is doing such a great and glorious work. This was 62 years ago. He was led to take this step from reflecting upon the wants of the poor around him, the great majority of whom had no means of instruction. So ROBERT RAIKES commenced the good enterprise, and effected much good, though called upon to face and battle with numerous obstacles.

In 1785, one year after, another Englishman, named WM. FOX, without any knowledge of the steps ROBERT RAIKES had taken, was moved by the same considerations to adopt the same plan of Sunday Instruction. Thus two advocates were in the field, laboring in the same cause.

Other good men, following the example, immediately united in the undertaking. This led to system, concert of action, opening of correspondence, holding of meetings, and other auxiliaries to the success of any cause; and from this time forward the work advanced rapidly and with the most astonishing success.

In a few years after this movement was made in England, similar efforts were put forth in our own country—but all upon individual responsibility. In 1809, the present admirable and well-working and effectual system of Sabbath Instruction, in many of its prominent features, was substantially arranged and adopted.

Still, for several years there was no common bond of union existing—no ties that bound together the different schools throughout the country; any further than being engaged in the same great cause, was calculated to beget a common sympathy. Thus different sections were governed by different organizations till 1824 when all united under one grand head, denominated the "American Sabbath School Union"—which organization yet remains in full force, and is recognized as the fountain-head and central director of the great work in America.—Enterprise.

TEMPERANCE ABROAD.

The Rev. Dr. Baird, distinguished for his missionary labors, has furnished some interesting statistics and observations concerning the Temperance Convention at Stockholm on the 15th of June, and announces the King, Queen, and Crown Prince, as present, participating in its deliberations. He says there are in Sweden 332 Temperance Societies, and upwards of 90,000 members. In 1834 the number of distilleries was 161,000; in 1844 it was but 72,000.

"In Norway—where the Temperance cause has only just taken effectual hold—there were, at the beginning of this year, 128 Temperance Societies, and 14,812 members. The prospect is in the highest degree encouraging in relation to that country. A few years ago, the Storting passed an Act directing all the distilleries to cease in ten years. This Act was vetoed by the late king (Bernadotte), who thought that this was going too far. He was undoubtedly right. There would soon have been a re-action that would have reversed all this.

You will be pleased to learn some details respecting the good work in Germany, especially as it is not easy to gain this information from other sources.

In Prussia there are 699 Temperance associations, and 743,713 members.

In Austria there are more than 60 societies, and 150,000 members.

In the Kingdom of Hanover there are 456 societies, and 69,116 members.

In the Duchy of Oldenburg there are 75 societies, and 28,108 members.

In the rest of Germany there are 126 societies, and 22,824 members.

So that there are now in all Germany, including Austria, 1,426 Temperance societies, and no less than 1,019,193 members."

STRIPED PIG OUTDONE.—A fellow Down East set up an establishment for the sale of water, and allowed his customers to add some liquor—thus evading the law against selling liquor. Some dry fellow took the liquor unmixed with water, and when pay was demanded, he reminded the Striped Pig man that he had bought no water. He was let off, of course. Others got wind of the proceeding, and the suckers learning the trick, they all set to drinking rum without water, which so cut into the fellow's business that he had to shut up shop.

PLUMBE'S Daguerrian Galleries OF PATENT Colored Photographs at 75 Court street and 58 Hanover street, Boston; 251 Broadway, New York; 136 Chesnut street, Philadelphia; 129 Baltimore street, Baltimore; Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C.; Broadway, Saratoga Springs; and Dubuque, Iowa.

Awarded the Gold and Silver Medal, four first premiums and two highest honors at the National, the Massachusetts, the New York and Pennsylvania Exhibitions, for the most splendid colored daguerreotype and best apparatus. Admittance free.

Likenesses taken every day, without regard to the weather. Pictures taken at this unrivalled establishment on the largest plates, or in groups of any desired number, in a style of art superior to any thing of the kind produced elsewhere.

*** Premium Apparatus, Plates and Cases, supplied at lower rates than at any other place in the United States. 16tf

Gentlemen's Hats.—Goodwin & McKinney, Hatters, will introduce Leary & Co's Spring Style which will be the prevailing style of the season, on Wednesday, March 3. All orders left at the Great Hat Emporium, No. 3. Exchange, will be promptly attended to. mar.11tf

S CALES.

Consisting of forty varieties, viz: Double Beam portable Platform Scales, 12 sizes. Single Beam ditto, 8 sizes. Single and double Beam Dormant Platform Scales, 8 sizes. Railroad, Hay and Coal Scales, made any size required. Double beam Counter Scales, 4 sizes. Single beam " 2 sizes. Common beam " 4 sizes. Brass beam " for Druggists' and Grocers' use.

Patent Ballances, &c. All of which are graduated to either American or foreign weight and ready boxed for shipping. Persons in want of Scales will find it to their advantage to call and examine the large assortment on hand and for sale at his Depot, 114 Front street, corner of Wall, New York, or at the manufactory at Lansingburgh. For sale by HUMBREY & LANSING, No. 63 State street, Albany.

PORTRAIT PAINTING.

Rooms 496 Northwest corner of Broadway and Maiden Lane, ALBANY.

Where the subscriber would be pleased to see his acquaintances and the public generally, especially those who intend sitting for Portraits.

Thankful for past favors, he hereby solicits a continuance of the same. Prices reasonable and warranted to please all.

N. B. Particular attention paid to calls for sketching from a corpse. As the subscriber has had much experience, he doubts not that no man please all, by producing a likeness to the life, a thing many think almost impossible—nevertheless 'tis true.

Feb. 12, 1847. 11tf AUGUSTUS PRIME.

JAUNDICE BITTERS.—These Bitters are unquestionably one of the best Medicines in use for cleansing the system of morbid or superfluous bile, removing the yellowness of the skin, exciting action, and restoring tone and energy to the digestive apparatus and organic system. It is therefore with confidence that I recommend this article in the following ailments, feeling secure of a favorable testimony from those who may try it, viz—Loss of, or weak appetite, general feeling of languor, disinclination to bodily or mental exertion, irritable and dejected temper, disturbed and unrefreshing sleep, pain or fullness in the stomach after eating, flatulency, heartburn, headache, giddiness, lassitude, palpitation, costive habits, &c., &c. Also for hemorrhoids, or piles, which are always caused by a faulty state of the bilious or digestive organs.

Prepared and sold at No. 34 Ferry street, Troy, N. Y. Price 75 cts. per bottle. P. W. BARRINGER, Botanic Physician.

AMERICAN PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

DR. N. S. DEAN,

Nos. 19 and 21, Norton st., Albany, has established an INFIRMARY, for the reception of patients, who are afflicted with various acute and chronic diseases. His charges for board and medical attendance are moderate. His BATHING ROOMS are in complete order. Warm, Cold, Shower, Sulphur and Medicated Baths in readiness at all times, for the accommodation of his patients, and of the citizens generally.

Single baths 25 cents; 6 tickets for one dollar. Dr. Dean employs in his practice vegetables only, as experience and practice have proved sufficient (without resort to mineral poisons,) to cure or alleviate all diseases to which the human family are subject, tenders his services and medicines to the public, attested that a trial of them will convince the most skeptical and unbelieving of their value and efficacy, are

His medicines are all prepared upon scientific principles, from vegetable substances only, and have stood the test of more than twenty years. Among his medicines, which have effected many surprising cures, after all mineral remedies had failed, and of which abundant certificates of the most respectable persons in this city and vicinity will be given.

DR. DEAN'S INDIAN'S PANACEA, for the cure of Consumption, Scrophula, or King's Evil, Incipient Cancer, Syphilis and Mercurial Diseases, particularly Ulcers and Painful Affection of the Bones, Ulcerated Throat and Nostrils, Ulcers of every description, Rheumatism, Sciatica or Hip Gout, Fever Sores and Internal Abscesses, Fistulas, Scald Head, Scurvey, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, utaneous Diseases, Chronic Catarrh, Asthma, and Headache from particular causes, Pain in the Stomach and Dyspepsia, proceeding from vitiation, Affections of the Liver, Chronic Inflammation of the Kidneys, and general debility. It is singularly efficacious in renovating those constitutions which have been broken down by injurious treatment or juvenile irregularities. In general terms, it is recommended in all those diseases which arise from impurities of the blood or vitiation of the humors of whatever name or kind.

Rheumatic Oil, an Indian specific. This oil has effected cures when all other remedies have failed, and needs but a trial to prove its efficacy, in the most inveterate cases. It is also an effectual remedy in cases of Bruises Contracted Sinews, Scalds and Burns.

AMUSEMENT.—AT THE BROADWAY ODEON EVERY night through the season. We are happy to announce to the public generally, but to the sons and daughters of industry more especially, that we shall spare no pains or expense to render the ODEON a place of profit and pleasure to a deserving public. Prices of admission, Box 50 cents; Parquette, 25 cents; Gallery 12 1-2 cents. Performance to commence at half past 7 o'clock. Feb. 27. 1f

Albany Cigar Depot. Corner of Green and Hudson sts. The subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he has continually on hand for sale, a large and excellent assortment of Regalia, Principe, Havana, and L'Norma Cigars, which he offers on the most advantageous terms, to wholesale or retail dealers.

d10

CHARLES W. LEWIS.